

50X1-HUM

CLASSIFICATION

SECRET

SECURITY INFORMATION

COUNTRY East Germany

REPORT

TOPIC Gadow-Rossow Bombing and Firing Range

EVALUATION

PLACE OBTAINED

DATE OF CONTENT

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DATE OBTAINED

DATE PREPARED 20 October 1953

REFERENCES

PAGES 2 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)

REMARKS

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1. The following training activity was observed over Gadow-Rossow bombing and firing range between 29 June and 26 September 1953:
 - 29 June. Bomb detonations were heard after 9:30 a.m. Between 9:30 p.m. and 11 p.m., conventional aircraft were observed over the field and bomb detonations were heard.¹
 - 1 July. During the early morning hours, bombs were released over the field. Subsequently, there was firing with aircraft weapons.
 - 2 July. A formation of conventional aircraft approached the field and subsequently bombs were dropped and aircraft weapons were fired. The training activity continued until after midnight.
 - 3 July. The first aircraft which dropped bombs was observed at 6:10 a.m. Individual approach flights were made up to 8:30 a.m. Subsequently, a formation of conventional aircraft was observed over the field and the detonations of bombs and shots fired by aircraft weapons were heard.
 - 7 July. Bombing was practiced at night.
 - 8 July. Firing with aircraft weapons was practiced throughout the day.
 - 9 July. Between 9 a.m. and 10 a.m., there was firing with aircraft weapons from single-engine aircraft which flew in formations of 3 to 9. Bombing was not practiced.
 - 25 August. Bombs were released from single-engine aircraft which flew in elements of twos and in formations of up to 6s. The practices continued at nightfall.
 - 27 and 28 August. Bombing was again practiced from single-engine aircraft.
 - 20 to 26 September. At daytime, bomb releases were practiced from single-engine aircraft which flew individually, in elements of twos and in formations of fours. At nighttime, only individual aircraft were observed aloft.
2. The following observations were made between 9 July and 6 August:
 - 9 July. Parachute flares were dropped over the firing range at about 10:30 p.m. When a parachute flare extinguished itself a new one was dropped.
 - 10 July. At 9:30 a.m., four single-engine aircraft flew in a formation over the firing range. The formation opened fire four times while diving on the ground target. The detonations of bombs and shots from aircraft weapons were heard. The practices were continued in a similar pattern throughout the day.
 - 21 July. At about 9:30 p.m., single-engine aircraft dropped two bombs each.
 - 23 July. A formation of about 40 single-engine aircraft approached the area at 11:15 a.m. Two loud detonations were heard at 11:20 a.m. and subsequently up to 11:35 a.m. shots were fired from aircraft weapons.

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24 July. In the twilight, single-engine aircraft were observed over the bombing range and detonations of bombs were heard. Flash signals were given by the aircraft.

29 July. At 9:30 p.m., three single-engine aircraft flying individually dropped two bombs each.

3 to 6 August. No air activity was observed.

3. On 12 July, [] there was a new training area in forest subdistricts (Jagen) 14 and 15 between Glashuette-Gadow and Wolfsperge. Some tank and truck dummies as well as disks were being erected there. 50X1-HUM

1. [] Comment. The Gadow-Rosow firing range is probably used by aircraft of the ground attack division in Brandenburg for air-to-ground firing and for bombing practices. 50X1-HUM

2. [] Comment. This area is located about 1 km southeast of the village of Glashuette-Gadow. 50X1-HUM

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